RESEARCH PLAN PROPOSAL

Use of e-journals for Research in Social Sciences & Humanities: A Study of University Libraries in Jaipur

For registration to the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

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Introduction

The 21st century is witnessing the revolutionary impact on publishing. The recent technologies have made many libraries to re-orient their structure and mechanism to keep pace with new technology driven medium. Electronic publication and Telecommunication enabled libraries to expand in collection as well as in function. The Libraries and Information centre's as heavy consumers of e-journals and on-line databases stand to benefit greatly from this technology driven revolution. The availability of IT-based electronic information products are exerting ever-increasing pressure on libraries, which in turn are committing larger based online full text search services. CD Rom products and Online databases. The libraries with the diminishing or at the best statics financial allocation have to consider new ways to consolidated global resources.

A Journals is an importance resource for up-date information on all disciplines. Academics Libraries attached to institutions involved in Research and Development activities rely heavily on journals for information pertaining to their research projects. Journals are vital source of information for the scientific research and development in academic libraries and information centre's. Journals are increasing three fold every 15 years, and costs of journals are growing at the 2.5 times every 10 years so it is obvious that no single library can procure all journals in a discipline. With the emergence of information technology applications and particularly internet, there has been a shift from tradition print journals to E-Journals.

Review of Literature

Chan(1999) has found reflecting upon the short history and fast development of electronic journals, there is no doubt that electronic journals open up many exciting service opportunities for academic and it is relatively new territory, it is certain that librarians' analytical abilities and cooperative efforts to examine and balance the factors can make electronic journals a success in academic libraries.

McQuistan(1999) has concluded that academia progresses towards the 21st century, increases in student numbers, distance learning, and lack of funding means that academic institutions have to look more closely at the use of electronic resources in order to meet these challenges. Electronic journal usage has created a new set of issues such as archiving, copyright, cataloguing, site licensing, remote access, hardware requirements and journal design.

Lee(2002) explores the historical importance of the electronic publishing revolution, differences and similarities between traditional and electronic collection development between e-journals and e-books, purchasing and using both products, the implications both have for collection developers, and some possible future trends in e-publishing of journals.

Bhatt(2003) observed that advent of information and communication technologies and their capabilities such as dramatic increase of digital storage media, explosive growth of Internet , WWW, sophisticated search engines, reducing cost of computers, and increasing number of electronic journals have made possible to switch over to technological solutions to the problems of present day university libraries which cannot be won otherwise by the traditional system of librarianship.

Robertson(2003) studied and came to the conclusion that looking at the impact of electronic journals on the relationship between acquisitions, inter-library loans and journals departments in academic libraries. The study shows that, although electronic journals may be affecting departments in libraries, other factors may be present, e.g. budget cuts, staffing levels, etc. At present, it is still too early to judge the full impact of electronic journals on library services.

Curtis(2005) offers innovative ideas for helping library staff optimize their users' online experiences. She begins by addressing the information-seeking behaviour of users and their evolving service expectations, guidelines for selecting, ordering, receiving, delivering, and providing access to electronic journals.

Mahajan(2005) has analysed the role of academic libraries in the education system in India and the changes brought out with the impact of Information technology in academic libraries in India, with an emphasis on the role of the UGC and various networks. The need for resource sharing through consortia highlighted, with the aim of enhancing resources for university libraries.

Chakravarty(2005) has studied that Academic Libraries in India are facing the problem of shrinking budgets and simultaneous exponential rise in journal prices. The need of the hour is to find a solution to this problem. UGC-INFONET and INDEST- Consortium are two major initiatives that have come to the rescue of academic libraries so that they can cater to the needs of academia depending upon them.

Nikam(2007) has revealed the use of e-journals and databases (subscribed by UGC-InfoNet consortium) by the users of University of Mysore. Besides studying the use of e-journals and databases, the paper also examines the utilization and satisfaction levels of users with respect to the e-resources. The role of Information Communication Division (ICD) of the University of Mysore in informing the users about the availability of these resources is also discussed.

Fortini(2007) found that librarians considering a switch to electronic access must be prepared to face continuing problems with access, archiving, cost and technology. The study also indicates a lack of consensus between the different levels of administration regarding problems and concerns with e-journal management, suggesting a need for better administrative communication.

Madhusudhan(2008) analyzed that e-journals perform an increasingly important role in research at academic libraries. Not only current e-journals are required, but research scholars

and students need to be provided the use of significant electronic back runs as well. There appears to be some need for academics to be provided with training in using e-journals.

Collins(2008) gave her views to help librarians and information professionals to design, implement, and manage solutions to effectively provide online access to e-journals and e-resources.

Jones(2009) stated a helpful review of the present technology and its impact on libraries, and then goes into detail about collection policies, the decline of print journals, and making the journey from print to electronic.

Pandita(2011) found that comparison between electronic and printed sources of Information is there since the coming into being of electronic resources of information. Information Professional spend lot of time in information gathering activities and whole exercise turn futile, if the form of material is not as per the requirement of their clientele. To overcome such type of problem they have engaged themselves in ascertaining the facts as to which type or form of information source is better over other and why.

Shemberg emphasizes the number and types of computers available in libraries, electronic resources in libraries and archiving responsibilities. It was determined that both ARL and non-ARL libraries offer extensive electronic services to their constituents. Libraries are beginning to cancel paper journals in favour of electronic versions. There is little consensus about who will archive electronic journals.

Relevance of the study

Technology has marked its impact at each point of development of human life. New Technologies has affected the functioning of libraries in number of ways. Today it is beyond the ability of any library to cater to and satisfy the information requirements of all the users. To provide pin-pointed expeditious and exhaustive information at the right time to the right person from right source it is essential to use modern information technologies. It provides opportunities for libraries and information centers widen the scope of their activities and increase the significance within the organization they serve.

So keeping in mind all these aspects it is important to access the need and demand of research scholars and faculties in the field of Social and Humanities. To enrich the research it is also essential to study the use of e-journals by them.

Academic libraries have begun to shift their computing emphasis from the long processes of automating internal library functions, such as circulation, to provide systems for direct use by library patrons, such as referring CD-ROM databases. These "Public-Access Computer Systems" will provide users with an increasing diversity of information materials and services.

As these systems multiply, there will be a growing need to integrate them to provide effective user access.

The University System in India comprises varied types of universities and colleges namely- Central Universities, State Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Private Universities, National Institutes, Government and Private Colleges etc. The main objective of University Library is to support the educational objectives of the university such as study, research and publications. Universities are creating a distributed computing environment founded on user work stations, networks, and large-scale computer servers. This networked environment does not stop at the boundaries of the campus rather; Interconnected Networks (Internet) would link the scholars to systems around the country and the world.

The INFLIBNET is playing a vital role in this context. To facilitate the automation of University Libraries in India, Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) is a major mission of the UGC initiated in 1991 with an objective to evolve network of libraries and automation in Academic and R & D system to facilitate resource sharing at different levels and promote scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in the country.

Now a days the concept of 'Library Consortia' is well known in India. FORSA (Forum for Resources Sharing in Astronomy) Consortium, CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) Consortium, INDEST (Indian Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology) Consortium are working in R & D, Science and Technology and other sectors. The E-subscribing initiative under UGC_INFONET is expected to trigger remarkable increase in sharing of resources amongst university libraries through one of the gateway portal being identified. The consortiums headquarter, INFLIBNET centre, Ahemdabad is assigned to function as a resource center with an aim to cater the needs to its member for resources not accessible to them in electronic media. We hope that UGC-INFONET, in operation, soon would provide access to journals from all the areas of science, technology, social sciences and humanities to over 200 Universities.

The global information revolution or information flooding is not exclusively a technological phenomenon. Right information to the right user at the right time with precision is becoming a pressing need in an information vigilant society. In order to achieve this, application of information technology is a boon to libraries in developing countries like India.

Objectives of the Study

1. To evaluate the real strengths and weakness of e-journals in University Libraries by Researcher and Faculties of Social Sciences.

2. To determine the purpose for which they use them.

3. To draw a comparison between e-journals and printed resources of information.

4. To find the attitude of the various category of users towards e-journals.

5. To suggest measure for the frequently and effective use of e-journals.

6. To know the problems faced by the research and scholars while using e-journals in their respective research study.

7. To find out the different types of e-journals packages available in Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities.

Hypotheses

1.Most of the research scholars and teachers from the faculties of social sciences and humanities are aware of e-journals.

2. More research scholars from the faculty of social sciences are aware about e-journals than the research scholars from the faculty of humanities.

3. Most of the users from the faculties of social sciences and humanities are satisfied with the service of e-journals related to their subjects.

4. Most of the users face problems while accessing e-journals.

5. Most of the research scholars are aware of UGC-INFONET and other consortia.

6. Most of the research scholars realize the need user training.

7. More emphasis has been put on print journals in the past.

8. There is a lack of Indian Publishers for e-journals on subjects in the above mentioned faculties.

Research Methodology

Methodology has its own importance in scientific investigation, because objectivity in any research investigation cannot be obtained unless it is carried out in a very systematic and planned manner.

Scientific investigation involves careful and proper adoption of research design, use of standardized tools and tests identifying adequate sample by using appropriate sampling techniques and procedures for collect data and then after careful tabulation, the use of appropriate statistical technique for analyzing the data. The type of research used for the present study is descriptive research which includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. The methods of research utilized in this research are survey methods.

Sampling Technique

All items in any field of inquiry constitute a 'Universe' or 'Population'. The respondents selected should be a representative of the total population. The selected respondents constitute what is technically called a 'Sample' and the selection process is called 'Sampling Technique' .The Survey so conducted is known as 'Sample Survey'. In the present study the population of study is the University libraries of Jaipur and to minimize the time, cost and labour the sample is selected from the city of Jaipur using the Random Sampling is selected. The sample is state and other universities of Jaipur. 100 users and library personnel from each library are randomly chosen for the study.

In the present study,the population is the university libraries of Jaipur.

1. University of Rajasthan (1947)
2. Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University (2001)
3. Jaipur National University (2008)
4. Amity University (2008)
5. Suresh Gyan Vihar University (2008)
6. Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University (2008)
7. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule University (2009)
8. The IIS University (2009)
9. J.K.Laxmipath University (2011)
10. Jagannath University (2008)

Tool of the Study

Research tool is a fundamental requirement which determines the validity of research. The Study focused on the e-journals and data will be collected with the help of structured Questionnaires, through the personal visits to organizations, websites of the organizations, interviews with the librarian and library staff and the users. Reports and publication of various information centers books, magazines and newspapers were also a part of our study**.**

Collection of Data

For this study, data was collected by interviews of library users and questionnaires was filled by (who from each library taken for the study), from the sample taken.

The questions will be framed according to the aims and objectives of the study. For framing the question the following steps were taken into consideration:

1. The questions are simple and clear to the point.
2. The questions included are relevant to the study.
3. The questions are arranged in sequential order**.**

PRIMARY DATA

Primary Data will be collected through Questionnaires,Interviews,Annual Reports and Journals.

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary Data will be collected through Internet,Websites,Books,Internet and Books/Handbooks/Encyclopeadias and others

Limitations of the Study

1. The present study is limited to the e-journal users.
2. The sample of the study only includes users from faculties of Social Sciences and Humanities
3. The study area is restricted to Jaipur jurisdiction only.
4. There are limited e-journals in some of the subject in Humanities and Social sciences.
5. Mostly e-journals are published in English language only .

Chapterization

1. Introduction

    1.1 Background

    1.2 Selection of the Topic

    1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Study

    1.4 Hypotheses

    1.5 Limitations of the Study

    1.6 Concept and Terminology

2. Research Methodology and Review of Literature
3. Study of Selected University Libraries of Jaipur
4. Interpretation of Data
5. Suggestions and Recommendations

    Bibliography

    Appendices- Questionnaires

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Appendices-I

(Questionnaire for Library Professtionals)

1. **NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY** _____

   1.1 **Address of the University** _____

   1.2 **Year of Establishment** _____

2. **NAME OF THE LIBRARY** _____

   2.1 **Address of the Library** _____

   2.2 **E-mail** _____

   2.3 **Website** _____

   2.4 **Telephone No.** _____

   2.5 **Fax No.** _____

   2.6 **Year of Esablishment** _____

3. **NAME OF THE LIBRARIAN** _____

   3.1 **Designation** _____

   3.2 **Qualification** _____

   3.3 **Mobile No.& E-mail Address** _____

4. **Functional Availability of e-library** **Y/N**

   If yes, please mention the date of establishment (Year) (Month) (Day)

5. TYPE OF LIBRARY

S.N o.	PARTICULARS	Please Tick
(i)	Traditional	
(ii)	Modern	
(iii)	Automated(Fully)	
(iv)	Automated(Partially)	

6. If Library is fully/partially Automated then please

mention the quantity of hardware available in your Library.

S.N o.	PARTICULARS	Please Tick
(i)	Servers	
(ii)	Terminal with PC	
(iii)	Printers	
(iv)	Modern	
(v)	DVD Writer	
(vi)	Pen Drive	
(vii)	Scanners(Black/White/Colored)	
(viii)	Any other (Please Specify)	

7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR LIBRARY

Please tick the Financial Agency which support your Library

S.N o.	Resources	Please Tick

(i)	Central Government	
(ii)	UGC	
(iii)	State Government	
(iv)	University Itself	
(v)	Local Fund	
(vi)	Any other Agency	

8. MENTION THE EXPENSES INCURRED OM E-JOURNALS

(during the following Years)

S.N o.	No. of periodicals/e-journals	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(i)	Science			
(ii)	Commerce			
(iii)	Social Science and Humanities			
(iv)	Any Other			
(v)	Total			

9.Do you have Technical Manpower to handle e-library?

Yes/No

10.Do you appoint information Scientist under UGC's INFLIBNET

Scheme, Please Tick

Yes/No

11. Do you have Periodic Technical Awareness Programme

for Researchers.

Yes/No

12.Doyou provide the in house or outside training to your staff?

Please Tick

Yes/No

13. No. of Staff undergone for training:

S.N o.	Designation	Number
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

14. Do you think that you have proper attention for the development of

e-library. Please Tick

S.N o.	Particulars	Yes/No
(i)	From University	
(ii)	From UGC	
(iii)	• From Local Government	

16. Do you have development plan for e-library.

Yes/No

If yes ,please Specify _____

_____

17.How many users Access e-journals facility at a time in your Library?

_____

Appendices-II

(Questionnaire for User,Research Scholars & Faculties)

1. Name _____

1.1 Address _____

1.2 Phone No._____

1.3 E-mail _____

1.4 Pin code no._____

2. Please indicate your position/designation,Please tick ( )

2.1 Director [ ]

2.2 Principal [ ]

2.3 Reader [ ]

2.4 Professor [ ]

2.5 Lecture [ ]

2.6 Researcher [ ]

2.7 Scientist [ ]

2.8 Supporting Staff [ ]

2.9 Other(s),any(please)mention)_____

3. Qualification ,Please tick ( )

3.1Academic [ ] 3.2 PhD. [ ]

3.3 Professional [ ] 3.4Other(s) [ ]

4. Which department do you work? _____

5. What is your major field of Research? _____

6. Which format would you prefer to obtain journals/books? Please tick ( )

6.1 Print Copy [ ]

6.2 Eletronic copy [ ]

6.3 Both:Print & Eletronic [ ]

6.1 Print Copy [ ]

6.2 Eletronic copy [ ]

6.3 Both:Print & Eletronic [ ]

7. What is your purpose for using the Library?(Selection more than one choice)

Please tick ( )

7.1 for preparing class lectures [ ]

7.2 for research work [ ]

7.3 for knowledge updating [ ]

7.4 for entertainment [ ]

7.5 for communication/networking [ ]

7.6 for recreational [ ]

7.7 for any other (please mention)_____

8. What source of information (formal & informal), do you use for your

research works and teaching,Please tick ( )

Formal Sources

8.1 Books [ ]

8.2 Journals /Periodical [ ]

8.3 References sources [ ]

8.4 Patents/Reports/Standard/Specifications [ ]

8.5 Conference/workshop/Seminars/Proceedings [ ]

8.6 On-line journals/database/archive [ ]

8.7 Audio/video CD-ROM/DVD [ ]

8.8 Library Catalogue (OPAC) [ ]

8.9 Review articles/Theses [ ]

8.10 Monographs [ ]

Informal Sources

8.11 E-mail, Discussion forum etc [ ]

8.12 Face-to-face Discssions/Conversations with colleagues [ ]

8.13 Meetings [ ]

8.14 Previous Knowledge [ ]

8.15 Discussion with librarian [ ]

9. How do you keep abreast of current development in your filed(s)?Please tick ( )

9.2 Scanning of current issues development or print/Online journals? [ ]

9.3 Scanning of recent issues of abstracting tools? [ ]

9.3 Attendances at conferences [ ]

9.4 Internet/E-mail alert [ ]

9.5 Through services from library as CAS & SDI [ ]

9.6 Personal Communication [ ]

9.7 Other (s) if any,please specify _____

10. Please indicate the Number of hours per week, you spend for information-gathering activity at the Library ( )

	0-5 hrs.	0-5 hrs	0-5 hrs	More than15hrs
10.1 Reading e-mail	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
10.2 Scanning journals				
articles	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

10.3 Reading

articles/books	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**
Reading electronic journals	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**
10.5 Searching electronic databases	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**	**[ ]**

Other(s)if any,please databases _____

11. Which problems do you face while seeking information? Please tick ( )

11.1 Required material is not available [ ]

11.2 Information source is scattered in too many sources [ ]

11.3 Information sources are very expensive [ ]

11.4 Information sources are located far away [ ]

11.5 Latest information sources are not available [ ]

11.6 Information explosion [ ]

11.7 Lack of time for searching [ ]

11.8 Non-availability of electronics resources [ ]

11.9 Too many classes or administration work [ ]

11.10 Lack of training in electronic resources [ ]

11.11 Library staff is incompetent or not well trained [ ]

11.12 Lack of computer hardware and software [ ]

11.13 Lack of information about available sources [1

1.14 Lack of knowledge in using the library [ ]

11.15. Other(s),if any,please databases_____

12. How often do you request assistance from library staff for information-gathering? Please tick ( )

12.1 Very often (Daily) [ ]

12.2 On a regular basis(weekly or bi-weekly [ ]

12.3 Seldom (Around once per month) [ ]

12.4 Never [ ]

13. Your view on collection of documents at your own Library ( )

13.1 Is the general collection balanced? [ ]

13.2 If yes does it meet your requirement? [ ]

13.3 Is the references collection strong enough? [ ]

13.4 Does the library have adequate primary sources? [ ]

13.5 Does the Library have indexing /abstracting sources in your field of specializatiom? [ ]

13.6 Does the Library get documents from library on loan? [ ]

14. Please indicate your level of satisfaction on present available services at your Library,Please tick ( )

S.No.	Services	Most Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Less Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
1	OPAC				
2	Literature Search				
3	Literature Search in CD-ROM Databases				
4	E-Journals				
5	CAS				
6	SDI				
7	Document Delivery Service				
8	Current update through e-mail				
9	Reprography Service				

10	**Bibliography Service on demand**				
11	**Audio visual Service**				
12	**Indexing**				
13	**Abstracting**				
14	**Translation service**				
15	**Reference Service**				

15. How could your information seeking be improved?

_____

_____

_____

16 Any other suggestion you would like to add.

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your valuable comments and spared for completion of this questionnaire.

Signature_____

Seal of Department